been added. Proposed Drawing Correction and New Formal Drawing is included, which is being filed concurrently.

Rejection of Claims 1, 7, 8, 19, 20, 23 and 26 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a)

Claims 1, 7, 8, 19, 20, 23 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a) in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US2002/0145860 A1, published October 10,2002 naming Lee as an inventor (hereinafter "Lee"). The Examiner states that a light guide plate in Lee has first and second sides. The first side includes a series of optical elements and the second side includes a series of plateaus for enhancing the brightness of the light and that the base planes and plateaus are not coplanar with the base planes.

Applicant has amended Claims 1 and 19 to state that the plateaus are substantially parallel but not coplanar with the base planes. In Claim 19, the plateaus are substantially parallel with the base planes. Lee does not disclose plateaus that are substantially parallel but not coplanar with the base planes.

In Claims 23 and 25, the film on one side has plateaus having an elevation different than the base planes but the plateaus and base planes are substantially parallel to each other. There is no disclosure or suggestion of such a limitation.

Therefore, the claims are not anticipated by Lee.

Rejection of Claims 9-15 and 20-22 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 9-15 and 20-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Lee in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US2002/015793 A1, published on August 8, 2002 and naming Oda *et al.* as inventors (hereinafter "Oda *et al.*")

There is no disclosure or suggestion in either reference of plateaus that are substantially parallel but are not coplanar with the base planes.

Therefore, the claims are not obvious in view of Lee and Oda *et al.* alone or in combination thereof.

Rejection of Claims 16 and 17 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 16 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee and Oda *et al.* and further in view of U.S. Patent 5,396,350, issued to Beeson *et al.* (hereinafter "Beeson *et al.*").

Beeson *et al.* do not remedy the deficiencies of Lee and Oda *et al.* There is no disclosure or suggestion in any of reference a series of stepped plateaus and a series of base planes that run along a first axis wherein the plateaus and base planes alternate along a second axis and the plateaus are substantially parallel but not coplanar with the base planes.

Therefore, the claims are not obvious in view of Lee, Oda *et al.* and Beeson *et al.*, alone or in combination thereof.

CONCLUSION

In view of the above amendments and remarks, it is believed that all claims are in condition for allowance, and it is respectfully requested that the application be passed to issue. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this case, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

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MARKED UP VERSION OF AMENDMENTS

Specification Amendments under 37 C.F.R. § 1.121(b)(1)(iii)

Replace the paragraph at page 6, lines 1 through 18 with the below paragraph marked up by way of bracketing and underlining to show the changes relative to the previous version of the paragraph.

An example of a linear prism film with a grooved structure is shown in a perspective view in Figure 2 and in a side view in Figure 3. Linear prism film 50 has first axis 51 and second axis 53. Linear prism film 50 has prism surface 52 and window surface 54 and is formed of a transparent polymeric material. Prisms 56 have sides 58 with peaks 60 and valleys 62. The pitch (p) of the prisms 56 is measured from valley 62 to next valley 62. The pitch can be in the range of between 25 and 76 μm (0.001 and 0.003 inches). The height (h) of the linear prisms is measured by the vertical distance from the valley 62 to peak 60. The height can be in the range of between 7.6 and 38 μm (0.0003 and 0.0015 inches). Included angle (∝) is measured between the two sides that meet at peak 60. The angle (∝) can range from about sixty to 120 degrees. In an embodiment, the angle (∝) is in a range of between about sixty and eighty-five degrees or between about ninety-five and 120 degrees. Sides 58 on each side of peak 60 can be side length (l) from valley 62 to peak 60 to form an isosceles triangle. Alternatively, the sides can have different lengths, such as with a scalene triangle, thereby tilting or canting the prisms. Tilting angle (β) of the prisms is between optical axis 64 and line 66 perpendicular to window side 54. The prisms can be tilted in the range of between about -44 and +44 degrees. In an embodiment, the tilting is about seven degrees. Also the linear prisms can have additional sides with a base, such as a base with three or more additional sides.

Claim Amendments under 37 C.F.R. § 1.121(c)(1)(ii)

1. (Amended) An optical structure film comprising a sheet having a first side and a second side, said first side includes a series of optical elements and said second side includes a series of stepped plateaus and a series of base planes that run along a first axis wherein

said plateaus and base planes alternate along a second axis and said plateaus are substantially parallel but not coplanar with the base planes.

19. (Amended) A back lighting display device, comprising:

a) a lighting device;

b) a display panel; and

c) a sheeting having a first side and a second side, wherein said first side includes a series of optical elements, and said second side includes a plurality of stepped plateaus and a plurality of base planes that run along a first axis wherein said plateaus and base planes alternate along a second axis and said plateaus have an elevation different than the base planes and said plateaus are substantially parallel with said base planes.

23. (Amended) A light [collimating] directing structure, comprising:

a) a first [collimating] directing film having a first surface with a plurality of first linear prisms having peaks and a second surface having a plurality of stepped plateaus and a plurality of base planes wherein said plateaus have an elevation different than the base plane, the plateaus and base planes being oriented in parallel relative to the peaks of said first linear prisms; and

b) a second [collimating] directing film having a first surface with a plurality of second linear prisms having peaks and a second surface having a plurality of stepped plateaus and a plurality of base planes wherein said plateaus have an elevation different than the base plane, the plateau and base planes being substantially parallel to each other and oriented in parallel relative to the peaks of said second linear prisms.

25. (Amended) A method of forming a light [collimating] directing film, comprising:

forming a series of linear prisms on a first side of a sheeting, the linear prisms including peaks; and

forming a plurality of stepped plateaus and a plurality of base planes wherein said plateaus have an elevation different [that] than the base planes but the plateaus and base planes are substantially parallel to each other on a second side of the sheeting with the plateaus and base planes being oriented in parallel to the peaks of the linear prisms.